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ment given it indicates either roseate faith in other measures or distrust of our administrative capacities not wholly justified by experience. A decreasing group in the community will be satisfied to tide over each distress period with frantic relief work. Some unemployment will exist for years and decades. A statesmanlike, self-respecting method of compensation for those deprived of work is the immediate need.

In unemployment insurance there exists that method, and it must be undertaken in the United States with the same high courage that actuated Great Britain, which country wrote it into their law in less than four years. In the experience of England we have not only the spirit but to a large extent the model for our enterprise.

The preventive program which is briefly suggested in the last chapter is sound but proportionately much too summary. In the light of the preventive program issued by the American Association on Unemployment, the context of Miss Kellor's chapter seems hasty and unthorough. Clearly her main interest and knowledge are in the chaos of the labor market and the questionable practices of employment offices.

We still await a book which shall give adequate discussion to causes, facts, European experience, long-time remedies. Meanwhile, Miss Kellor's work stands as a spirited challenge to our inertia and befuddlement. If the winter of 1914–15 marks the inception of a finer zeal in the treatment of unemployment, it is well that this volume is written, for it is eminently readable. But may the ultimate outcome be a profound study of this which is the essence of our industrial problem.

ORDWAY TEAD
Secretary Massachusetts Committee on Unemyloyment

Fundamental Sources of Efficiency. By FLETCHER DURELL, PH.D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1914. Pp. 368. $2.50.

This is not an inspirational book written in the spirit of James's *Energies of Men*, but a very detailed analysis of the factors entering into "the general efficient organization of the universe." Another definition in the author's own words, not quite so sweeping in its scope possibly, is the statement that the subject of study is "the science, art, and philosophy of obtaining results."

The expression "the psychology" of this or that (e.g., the psychology of patriotism or of conversion) is a familiar one and seems to mean a reasoned account in terms of motive and mental tendency. Dr. Durell seeks to delve still deeper into the mystery of results, human and cosmic,

which he analyzes into a dozen or a dozen and a half logical and mathematical categories. Since the whole world of which we have any knowledge is the subject of investigation, this undertaking involves a very high degree of generality. Readers will probably be restricted to those willing to follow the author's close-wrought analytical argument.

The book lies at the frontiers of logic, mathematics, philosophy, and economics. It had its inspiration, we are told, in the writings of Herbert Spencer, and it may aptly be described as a synthetic philosophy of the accomplishment of results throughout the known universe. Such synthesizing, it need hardly be pointed out, has usually to be done over very often, and at best seldom permanently satisfies more than a few minds. In spite of these unavoidable objections, the book shows a vast amount of insight into the nature of reality, and clarifies some highly important and useful modes of activity, such as re-use, unit and multiplier, groupings, rhythm, limitation, externality, and others. The short, clear-cut illustrations scattered through the various chapters are very suggestive. Extended lists of questions and exercises are appended.

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The Pittsburgh District: Civic Frontage. The Pittsburgh Survey. Edited by PAUL U. KELLOGG. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1914. Pp. xx+554. $2.50.

Industrial relations and civic conditions, especially of the wage-earning population, were the two general objects of investigation in the Pittsburgh survey. Five volumes were allotted to the reports on the former, one to the latter. The present volume contains, in addition to these minor investigations, all of the general material in the entire survey; it is *the* general volume, so far as the survey can be said to contain a general volume. The following reports are of such a nature: (1) a short statement of the most significant conclusions from the preliminary investigations by Edward T. Devine; (2) an interpretation of the growth of Pittsburgh by Robert A. Woods, describing the geographical situation, the racial composition of the population, the economic activities, the earlier mental attitudes, the recent political changes and the cultural institutions; (3) a description by Allen T. Burns of the progressive change from sectional interests to an interest in a unified organic development of the city; and (4) an appendix by Paul U. Kellogg on the field work of the survey. This statement of the purposes and methods of the survey by the director is of very considerable importance